

NOT LIKELY TO TAX TEA

BUT IT LOOKS AS IF COFFEE MIGHT HAVE TO PAY

And There Is a Strong Combination in Congress to Fight for a Higher Tax on Beer—Taft and the Leaders A Bit Alarmed—A White House Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Taft and the leaders in Congress are somewhat concerned over the situation confronting them in their effort to push the Payne tariff bill to passage. The measure has been subjected to a hot fire in the House and criticised by members of the Senate. Conditions in the House as far as the tariff bill is concerned are chaotic. Speaker Cannon has advised the Committee on Ways and Means that the bill should be put through as soon as possible under a special closure rule. The committee is not disposed to favor a rule at present, fearing that such extreme action might stir up trouble that would result in a bitter fight on the part of members who are angry over certain schedules in the bill.

President Taft and Speaker Cannon had a conference on the subject of the tariff to-day. It followed a brief talk made by the Speaker to the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, judging from expressions heard by the President and the Speaker the country is insistent that the tariff bill shall be passed without delay. Some of these who are urging haste are contending at the same time that the measure should be amended in important particulars.

The Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting to-day. The Payne bill itself, the situation in the House, the demand for amendments and the desirability of holding a Republican caucus with a view of determining what modifications should be made to the measure, were all considered. Chairman Payne and his colleagues are inclined to the belief that in the main the House bill should be passed practically as reported.

Conclusions to-day were limited to modifying section 4 of the bill, relating to the maximum and minimum provisions. It was discovered soon after the bill was introduced that if it were passed in its original form it would require that duties be applied to products from countries that gave preferential advantages to goods from the colonies or dependencies. As the bill was amended to-day no retaliatory measures are authorized in the case of countries that accord minimum rates to their own colonies and dependencies and deny them to the United States. In other words, the bill as amended recognizes colonies and dependencies as integral parts of the mother country. Other amendments agreed to were to correct typographical and clerical errors.

The provisions placing duties on the free list, the drawback section and the demand for free lumber were discussed at length. The committee also gave consideration to the protests against the duty on tea and the demand that instead of a duty on tea Congress should increase the tax on beer from 31 to 32 a barrel.

Farthest consideration was given also to the proposition that a specific duty should be imposed on coffee. On this subject the Republicans find themselves in a rather difficult position. The Democrats have used the proposed duty on tea as a text for their cry against "taxing the workman's breakfast table." Coffee is an available taxable commodity on which the committee looks with longing eyes. The Republicans are restrained from taxing it only by a fear that such action would excite adverse comment abroad and the country. It is the expectation, however, that when the tariff bill finally becomes a law coffee will carry a specific duty, tax will be admitted free and probably the internal revenue taxation on beer will be doubled.

Prohibition sentiment throughout the country is excited over the provision in the Payne bill putting a customs duty on tea and leaving undisturbed the internal revenue taxation on beer. A combination has been formed in the House with a view to taking the duty off tea and doubling the tax on beer. The leaders realize that it will be a difficult combination to beat. It is made up in part of Democratic members from the South, Republicans from the Northwest and non-union men from New England. The combination is strong numerically.

No conclusion has been reached as to whether a caucus of all the Republican members to consider the tariff bill shall be held. It depends on the developments of the coming week. The leaders are of the opinion that by Thursday, at least, the House will have become wearied of general debate on the bill. Then, it is believed, it will be possible to make some arrangements looking to the transfer of the measure to the Senate.

Beginning to-morrow the House will meet at 10 o'clock and until further notice in the tariff case will be allowed in the tariff case. More than fifty members who have not already been heard have indicated a purpose to speak. The list of applications to discuss the tariff probably will be exhausted by Thursday night. It will then become known whether it will be politic to offer a rule setting a fixed date for the passage of the bill. In the meantime the leaders here by sounding members to determine whether it will be possible to put through the bill only with such amendments as will be passed upon by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, or whether proposed amendments will have to be referred to a party caucus. All Republican members who are absent have been telegraphed to be in Washington not later than Thursday noon.

The Senate Committee on Finance has been holding daily sessions on the tariff bill and it will be ready to report soon after the House has passed the bill. The Senate committee has given notice that it will not accord hearings on the measure. As far as the Senate committee is concerned persons desiring to submit views will have to be filed at once in order to insure consideration.

A meeting will be held in Washington this week by a committee of representa-

EXPECT INDIAN BATTLE SOON

OKLAHOMA MILITIA HUNT 'G CRAZY SNAKE'S BAND.

Halfbreed Leader With Two Hundred Men in the Hills Ready for a Fight—Chief's Son Strung Up by posse and Forced to Tell Father's Hiding Place.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 28.—With Chief Crazy Snake, commanding nearly 200 halfbreed negro Indians manœuvring against three companies of Oklahoma militia and a posse of fifty deputized citizens under the leadership of Sheriff Odom, a battle seems imminent.

McIntosh county to-day presented a warlike aspect, recalling early Indian fighting. It followed a battle last night in which Edward Baum, city marshal of Checotah, and Herman Odom, son of Sheriff Odom of McIntosh county, were killed.

Sheriff Odom's posse, under command of Deputy Sheriff Frank, stormed the Crazy Snake home, but was informed that Crazy Snake was not there. "He has gone to Washington to see the Great Father," explained a twenty-two-year-old son of Crazy Snake. The latter was taken captive. The captors led him to a tree a short distance away, threw a rope around his neck and made preparations as if to lynch him.

"Tell us where Crazy Snake is and tell us who fired the shots that killed Baum and Odom and we will not lynch you," said the posse's leader.

Tighter and tighter the rope was drawn. At last between gasps for breath and with a gurgling voice he said: "Let me down and I will tell you."

The rope was slackened and then the boy said his father was scouting through the adjacent hills at the head of a band of warriors and that the fatal shots of last night were fired by Charley Coker, a notorious Indian outlaw.

The boy was held by the posse for developments. He hoped through him to find his father. It is expected that when Crazy Snake is sighted he will be shot without parley.

It was reported early this morning that six Indians had been killed in a battle, but investigation has failed to verify that report.

Adj.-Gen. Canton has issued an order to-night calling out the remaining 500 members of the State militia.

Late advices to-night are that there has been considerable firing by Indians from ambush, but no further casualties are reported.

Five more Indians were captured to-night, making a total number of about forty that have been made prisoners. Crazy Snake and his band have fled toward Council Hills.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The trouble in Oklahoma started by Crazy Snake, the Indian chief, and his followers which culminated Saturday in the killing of two deputy sheriffs and perhaps a third while they were attempting to arrest Crazy Snake near Checotah is of many years standing and grew out of differences between full blooded Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokee and Crazy Snake and his band of nondescript Indians. There is a strong strain of negro blood in Crazy Snake and his followers.

The trouble started by Crazy Snake and his band objecting to Uncle Sam's present each and every one with a fine farm ranging from 160 acres upward.

When the allotment act administered by the Five Civilized Tribes Commission became effective about ten years ago Crazy Snake went batt and gathered about him a band of blanket Indians in opposition to the division of the land and while he of course lost out he has kept up his opposition ever since and has been an endless source of trouble to Oklahoma officials and the Indian bureau. Crazy Snake is a crafty Indian and his power for evil has never been underestimated by the Indian bureau, whose eye has been on him for several years.

Among a large proportion of the Creek Indians he has wielded the same influence that Sitting Bull did among the Sioux and Red Cloud among the Cheyennes, leading their respective bands against overwhelming odds in order to retain tribal government and their old customs and live apart and separate from the white man.

The past summer Crazy Snake started to make trouble near Hickory Ground, but he was overruled by a strong showing of State militia. When the Government about ten years ago determined to divide the land in Indian Territory and Oklahoma among the Indians, start them in the world as agriculturists and teach them to be self-supporting Crazy Snake, whose Indian name is Chitto Marjo, gathered about him six hundred kindred spirits in opposition and started to make trouble. Before they were subjugated several lives were lost and Crazy Snake and his band were taken to Muskogee in iron cages. Since then there have been minor outbreaks from Crazy Snake and his fast dwindling band, but none was serious.

In October, 1909, matters culminated among the disaffected Indians who were protesting against the severance of tribal relations and the allotment of land. Crazy Snake was the leader and the principal in the selection of a second chief, an advisory council or cabinet of fifteen members and the setting up of an independent government within the United States. They renegeated some of their old laws and were taking steps to enforce them by appointing "light horsemen." In Tennessee parlance "light horsemen" are men who threaten and intimidate those Indians who declined to recognize their so-called government.

It was not long before Crazy Snake and his cabinet had a following of several hundred. White settlers and civilized Creeks became alarmed and Chief Porter of the Creeks appealed to the United States Marshal for protection. Marshal Leo E. Bennet, with a posse, visited Crazy Snake and his cabinet and threatened him with dire things from the Great White Father at Washington. This seemed to have its effect on Crazy Snake and he ordered a disbandment. However, he gathered his supporters in January following and declared that he intended to carry out his "government" in the Indian Territory and enforce its laws.

HEPBURN KILLS 7 TIGERS.

President of Chase National Bank Shows Himself a Mighty Hunter in Mexico.

TAMPIOCO, Mexico, March 28.—A. B. Hephburn, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, has made a record as a slayer of tigers. He returned to Tampico to-day from a hunt after big game in the Panuco River territory, about one hundred miles above this city. He was accompanied by several American friends and a number of Mexican guides. It is stated by members of the party that Mr. Hephburn killed seven big Mexican tigers on the trip.

More than a dozen tiger skins were brought back by the party as trophies of the hunt. According to the stories told by members of the party Mr. Hephburn endangered his life several times in following the tigers. On one occasion one of the beasts which he had slightly wounded sprang at him but was killed by a second shot from his gun.

Mr. Hephburn came to Mexico about a month ago for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the railroad and industrial situation of the country. His bank being a large holder of Mexican securities.

NO LONGER THE CROWN PRINCE.

Gloomy Scene in Serbian Chamber—When George's Renunciation Is Accepted.

BELGRADE, March 28.—The Skupstchina with the briefest ceremony and with only one dissenting voice ratified to-day the Crown Prince George's renunciation of his right of succession to the throne. The President read the Prince's formal declaration and King Peter's letter to the Prime Minister in which the King announced his acceptance of the Prince's withdrawal, and his replacement as heir to the throne by his brother, Prince Alexander.

The solitary objector was M. Marcovitch, a Radical Deputy, who declared Prince George's act was unconstitutional. A vote was then taken confirming the renunciation and the session was closed.

A Gazette was issued later announcing that owing to Prince George's renunciation all rights and privileges as heir to the throne have been transferred to Prince Alexander, who will henceforth be the Crown Prince.

The aspect of the Chamber during the proceedings was very gloomy. Everybody was depressed by Serbia's submission to Austria, which was peculiarly emphasized by the fact that the retiring Prince, whatever his personal faults, personified the abandoned Serbian dreams and aspirations.

WOMEN PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Captain, Sailors and Men Passengers on West Indian Sloop Deserted Them.

MOBILE, March 28.—News received here to-day from Bluefields, Nicaragua, says that word reached there on last Monday from Greytown of the loss of the sloop Keasarge between Monkey Point and Greytown with the loss of twenty lives. The Keasarge was a boat of about twenty-five tons and went to Greytown from St. Andrews Island loaded with coconuts. She took on twenty-five passengers bound for Bocas del Toro, Colon and Jamaica, and was to make her first call at Bocas.

The only survivors are the captain, cook, two sailors and five passengers, who succeeded in getting ashore in a dory leaving the other passengers, mostly women and children, to their fate.

This is the second bad wreck recently, but it is the largest loss of life in many years by wrecking of a small sloop. The people drowned are all residents of Greytown with the exception of two Colombians and the crew, who hailed from St. Andrews Island.

The following is a list of the passengers lost on the Keasarge: Mrs. Sofia Carter, Mrs. Clida Hodgson, Mrs. A. Casanova and daughter, Mrs. Ersie Garo and four children, Pelimonia Blandford, Imogene Blandford, Alverda Howard and daughter, Mrs. Newball and three children, Mrs. Teresa Casanova and two Colombians.

The vessel was caught in a whirlwind according to the story brought to San Juan del Norte.

BIG FIGHT ON PROHIBITION.

Tennessee Liquor Interests Employ Lawyers of National Repute.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—Famous lawyers will make the fight for the liquor and brewery interests against the State-wide prohibition law recently passed over the Governor's veto by the Legislature of Tennessee. Six men will conduct the case, among whom are ex-Gov. Black of New York, John G. Carlisle, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet; Luke E. Wright, recently Secretary of War; ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, and possibly ex-Senator Turley of Tennessee. These gentlemen are to be associated with the leading lawyers of Tennessee and the South, John J. Vertrees, who will be chief counsel.

Attorney Vertrees is now making a careful investigation of the bill prohibiting manufacture and sale of liquor in the State. With those associated with him he believes the act unconstitutional, and they will take the fight into the highest court in the United States if necessary.

The two houses have passed another bill prohibiting clubs from keeping intoxicating beverages on their premises, even to give away, the minimum penalty being a \$500 fine. The clubmen will now join forces and funds with the others.

HUNT FOR BOY KILLING ATTO.

The Police Have a Hat With the Initials H. A. B., but Nothing Else Tangible.

Both the precinct and Central Office detectives were busy yesterday trying to find some clue to the men in the automobile which ran down and killed Inward Trimball, the young son of Judge R. T. Trimball, of Covington, Ky., on Saturday near Morningstar Park West.

The police said yesterday that the hat which they found on the head of one of the men bore the initials H. A. B., and so far this is the only clue the police have unless they learn something from the woman who has come forward and says that the automobile was a low gray racing car and that she saw the number of it.

This woman, whose name the police are withholding, gave the number of the car as she thinks she saw it. The police say the owner of the car whose number she gave was not a resident of this city.

Mrs. Trimball has gone to the home of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Banks, at 2785 Broadway. She is seriously ill. She has been here for the past five months being treated by Dr. Charles Dana for a nervous trouble. A telegram was received from Judge Trimball yesterday saying that he would arrive in the city this morning.

TO CHICAGO IN 16 HOURS

FRANK A. VANDERLIP TOO LATE TO FIND HIS MOTHER ALIVE.

Got News Saturday Night That She Was Worse and Called on New York Central to Hurry Him Through—Got to Chicago Just After Her Death.

Too late by twenty-eight minutes to reach the bedside of his mother in Chicago before she died, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, made the run from New York on a special train in about sixteen hours, arriving in Chicago at 3:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Central time. The train left this city at 11:40 P. M. Saturday and picked up Mr. Vanderlip at Scarborough at 12:20 A. M., so that the time from Scarborough was 15 hours 50 minutes. The run was one of the fastest on record, considering the fact that no time was available for special orders and the train had to be sandwiched between regular trains and take its chances over the 950 miles.

Mrs. Charlotte L. Vanderlip, whose home was in Aurora, Ill., had been ill with pneumonia at 5331 Madison avenue, Chicago, and Mr. Vanderlip hurried back recently from the South to be nearer should she take a turn for the worse. On Saturday evening he received word over the long distance telephone that her condition was not so favorable and that he had better come at once. He found that he could not take any of the regular trains and reach Chicago at any time yesterday, so he called up the Grand Central Station and asked that a special train be sent up to Scarborough to take him to Chicago just as soon as one could be made up.

It was 10 o'clock Saturday night when this request reached the officials of the road. All the equipment necessary for such a train was up at the Mot' Haven yards deserted for the night. They managed to get porters and trainmen together and pretty soon had a train made up and a fast locomotive waiting to couple on at High Bridge. The train consisted of a private car and four ordinary coaches used for steady purposes.

It was 12:20 yesterday morning when the train pulled into Scarborough and there Mr. Vanderlip was waiting with his grip. He was the only passenger. The New York Central officials got word that the train reached Chicago at 3:10 yesterday afternoon, Chicago time.

Between Toledo and Elkhart Mr. Vanderlip's train averaged 87 miles an hour. It was impossible to clear the tracks for it in many instances, and the time, considering this fact, is regarded by the railroad officials as quite remarkable and as showing not alone what can be done on a pinch but what may be expected in the future regarding the regular time between the two cities, now eighteen hours apart by the fastest regular train.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The train reached Cleveland at 9:27 A. M. The lap reached Buffalo and Cleveland, of 183 miles, was made in 168 minutes. When the train steamed into Toledo, 104 miles from that place, 116 minutes later it had covered the hardest division on the road.

The next lap of 113 miles, to Elkhart, Ind., was made in 123 minutes. Here the yardmen were slow. Three minutes were lost in changing engines.

Eighteen minutes ahead of the special when it left Elkhart was the Twentieth Century Limited. At Mishawaka the special overtook and passed the train.

Between Elkhart and the Englewood station, a distance of ninety-five miles, the time was 92 minutes. The special beat the eighteen hour train by 53 minutes to that point. The train arrived at the Englewood depot at 3:10 this afternoon. When Mr. Vanderlip reached his mother's bedside she had been dead nearly half an hour.

As a result of the time made by the special Passenger Traffic Manager W. J. Lynch of the Lake Shore road to-night said that sixteen hour trains between New York and Chicago were a probability.

FOUR UNDER CAPSIZED AUTO.

All Hurt and One Woman Sent to the Hospital.

A touring car's power chain broke while the machine was spinning up the West Drive in Central Park last night and the car turned a half somersault and pinned beneath it its four occupants, two men and two women. One of the women, who said she was Mrs. Tootsie Goggin of Harlem, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The three other persons were hurt, but were able to go home.

The car belonged to Howard Waldron of 4 West 108th street, who told the police he was a hardware dealer. With him were his wife, Louise, 26 years old; the woman who gave her name as Mrs. Goggin and George Gould, who said he was a dealer in automobiles.

At 107th street the West Drive makes a turn. The touring car had reached this turn and was trying to negotiate it when the chain snapped.

The automobile was righted by man power. The four tourists were all bruised and cut about the face and body and Mrs. Goggin also seemed to be hurt internally. The automobile was wrecked.

AUTO UPSETS SURREY.

Four Men Spilled on Jericho Turnpike—One in the Hospital.

MINICLA, L. I., March 28.—Four men in a surrey on the Jericho turnpike this afternoon dodged a trench which had been opened in the road near Krug's Corners and met an automobile coming in the opposite direction. The car, owned and driven by J. J. Rogers of Springsfield, L. I., caught the rear wheel of the surrey, upset the vehicle and tumbled the men out.

One of the West of Minicla, landed on his head and got a long slit in his scalp. He had to be taken to the Nassau Hospital at Minicla. The other men in the carriage, George Wanzor, Gus Powers and Albert Barney, were hurt.

Justice of the Peace Charles H. Ransom of Rosny refused to hold Biglow.

The City Hospitals All Vaccinated.

By Nightfall yesterday the general vaccination order which W. R. Smith, general medical superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, sent out on Friday had been carried out. In Bellevue patients, clerks, doctors and nurses to the number of 1,200 were vaccinated in the two days intervening, and it took twenty-five bottles of vaccine to do the work. In Fordham, Gouverneur and Harlem hospitals there were 500 more arms or legs, as the case might be, Drs. Lackey, Tracey and Kennedy did it.

AUSTRIA COMPLETE VICTOR.

England Concedes Everything for Serbia and Present Peace Is Assured.

LONDON, March 28.—The peace of Europe is assured for the time being by a full agreement reached to-day between Great Britain and Austria regarding the terms of the declaration which Serbia will make promptly upon receiving it from the British Ambassador to-morrow.

It is understood that the formula finally adopted is Austria's, the last points of difference being conceded by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Austria's victory in the whole Balkan situation is therefore complete.

THE BIGGEST ICEBERG.

Half a Mile Long and 300 Feet Above Water.

The Anchor liner Caledonia, in yesterday from Glasgow, according to her officers, has the distinction of sighting the biggest iceberg of the season, now at its height. Capt. Baxter estimates that the great block of ice was about 300 feet tall above water. That is not much from the architectural viewpoint of a dweller among skyscrapers, but it is a very big thing all by its lonesome off the Banks, and it differed much from a skyscraper in length, being about half a mile long. The Caledonia passed it on Thursday in latitude 43 degrees 55 minutes and longitude 46 degrees 38 minutes.

DOG JUMPS FROM BRIDGE.

A St. Bernard, His Way to Brooklyn Barred, Leaps to Street.

A big St. Bernard dog, apparently a tramp, started across the Brooklyn Bridge about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the south roadway. There is no rule against dogs on the bridge, but he was unmolested until he had come about even with the bridgekeeper's station. Then two or three workmen tried to shoo him back to Manhattan.

The dog made several attempts to get around the men who barred his way, but failed, and turning sharply he jumped through the bridge work to the street.

Two small girls were passing the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets when the dog landed quite near them. He was a heavy beast and the thud of his body on the pavement was heard at some little distance. The girls ran in fright. The fall killed the dog instantly.

END OF CUBAN INTERVENTION.

Gen. Barry to Say Farewell to-morrow—Last U. S. Troops Sail Wednesday.

HAVANA, March 28.—Gen. Barry, commander of the American troops here, will visit the palace on Tuesday and formally take leave of the officials. On Wednesday afternoon the remaining troops will board the transports McClellan and Sumner and will sail for home the following morning.

This will end completely the second American intervention. A steamer has been chartered to take the army horses on April 15.

Preparations are being made by the Treasury Department to install a national lottery. The bill providing for a lottery now before Congress is assured of passage.

A PIN 2,200 YEARS OLD.

H. C. Hoskier Gets It Back and Accuses Chamberlain of Theft.

H. C. Hoskier, president of the New York Taxicab Company, who was robbed two weeks ago of a stickpin containing a curious old coin at his apartment in the Sherburn, 308 West Fifty-eighth street, was in the West Side court yesterday morning to press a complaint against Mary Fay, a chambermaid, who had a pawn ticket for the pin.

Mr. Hoskier had the pin with him, which he had redeemed at the pawnshop. Magistrate Corrigan told him he was very foolish to redeem his own property, but Mr. Hoskier said that when he found it he didn't want to take any chances of losing it again. On one side of the coin was a head of Apollo, and Mr. Hoskier declared that it was made in 800 B. C. He said that as a curio it was priceless. It is one of a collection which he values at \$8,000.

Mary Fay asked for an adjournment to obtain counsel, and she was held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

2,000 MILES IN A FOG.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Navigates by Dead Reckoning on Voyage East.

LONDON, March 28.—The steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which arrived at Plymouth to-day, reports that owing to fog and a heavy rain she was compelled to navigate by dead reckoning for 2,000 miles.

TAFT GOES TO CHURCH IN AUTO.

Avoids a Crowd of Curious Persons Who Follow Him When He Walks.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The usual crowd of curious persons who follow President Taft between the White House and All Souls' Church when he attends divine worship on Sunday mornings was foiled to-day. It was all because the President decided to ride instead of walk, as he has done on other Sundays since his inauguration. He went to and from the church in a big limousine motor car to-day, and the expectant crowd, consisting largely of women, at the White House gate was deprived of the opportunity to follow the President through the streets.

After the service at the church Mr. Taft went for a ride in the automobile, and another large group of persons waiting near the White House to see him return from church gave up the watch and went away.

Adventure of a Reporter.

A telephone call from the Hotel Cadillac took a reporter of THE SUN to the hotel last evening and the man who had telephoned was discovered. This is what was on his mind:

"It is proper to say 'Let's you and I go downtown' or 'Let's you and me go downtown'?"

The "Buffalonian," 68: Via West Shore. "A bit" on the new train to Buffalo. Buffet Observation Smoker Cars Desborough St. A. P. M. W. 42d St. 9:15 P. M.; arrives Buffalo 8:15 A. M. Phone 6310 Madison.—Ads.

NO BIG STICK FOR TAFT

HE WILL NOT ADOPT THE ROOSEVELT METHOD.

When He Wants to Influence Congress He Will Talk Frankly with the Members—Things That His Predecessor May Not Have Relished Altogether.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Taft has been in the White House twenty-four days. From the moment of his election, perhaps before, Mr. Taft knew that his conduct of the Presidential office would be different from Mr. Roosevelt's. The difference was due to a temperamental inability of Mr. Taft to pursue the methods of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft made no secret of this to his predecessor, who understood and acquiesced. Mr. Taft hopes to accomplish things by ways and means entirely at variance with the ways and means pursued by Mr. Roosevelt. There would be no warrant for saying that he disapproves of Mr. Roosevelt's own peculiar methods. He has said nothing to indicate anything of the sort.

Without regard to whether Mr. Taft was in or out of sympathy with his predecessor's methods of obtaining the adoption of policies, it is well understood among Mr. Taft's friends that he feels that any effort on his part to follow Mr. Roosevelt's plan of getting action would not be successful. Mr. Roosevelt's plan was his own, and he not only has the copyright on it but holds the secret. In his dealings with Congress Mr. Taft will confine himself to methods by which he expects to accomplish his desires as quickly and as effectively as if he wielded the big stick.

In the brief time he has been President Mr. Taft has found that a significance has been attached to some of his statements entirely disproportionate to the importance they occupied in his own mind. Casual remarks would seem to be questions as to what he thought of this or that have been construed as indicating the adoption of important policies, whereas Mr. Taft had formed no decided opinions on the matter and had merely given offhand views. He has found that the importance attached to serious statements made by him as Secretary of War was as nothing compared with the importance attached to remarks of a trivial character uttered by him since he entered the White House. For that reason he thus early has come to realize the necessity of care in what he says, and it is likely that important announcements from the President will hereafter get to the public in complete and formal shape and not piecemeal through hints and conjectures based on conversational remarks.

When Mr. Roosevelt wanted to build a fire under Congress in order to compel the national legislature to do his will it was customary for him to call in a group of Washington correspondents, explain the situation and have the news go out to the country that the President believed that those who were opposing him were actuated by motives at variance with the good of the people, and he would follow up a campaign thus started by speeches, announcements, letters and messages to Congress. When particular Congressmen showed opposition to his theories Mr. Roosevelt would see to it that reports were printed in newspapers in their Congressional districts that they were fighting the President in his battle for the people. Sometimes he would denounce individual Congressmen by name.

Of course Mr. Roosevelt spared no effort to deal directly with Congressmen. He would talk with them by the score, never hesitating to send for them whenever he desired to exert his powers of personal persuasion. According to people who believe they understand Mr. Taft's proposed plan of operation the new President will not use the big stick through the press or by other indirect procedure to persuade the Congress to do his will, but in addition to making known his views through the medium of constitutional messages will follow the direct method of personal appeal to and argument with individual Senators and Representatives, believing that when his cause is just and reasonable this course will prevail.

Congress has already come to understand that Mr. Taft does not want to start off his administration by getting into a row with the Senate and the House. Following so closely after the bitter feeling that prevailed under the big white dome in the closing days of Mr. Roosevelt's administration over Mr. Roosevelt's uncompromising references to Congress in connection with the Panama Canal and the work of secret service agents, Mr. Taft understood willingness to bring about team play between the Capital and the White House in the interest of the national welfare has created a disposition among the legislators to meet the President halfway, and there is a very hopeful feeling that the policies which Mr. Taft has in mind will be enacted into law without any marked friction or display of bad feeling.

At the very outset of his administration Mr. Taft was confronted by an embarrassing situation. Appeals were made to him by the Republican insurgents of the House to join them in their fight to obtain a modification of the rules of procedure in that body. Men close to Mr. Taft point out that for him to have taken this course would have meant a dismantling of the machinery placed at his disposal to carry out the will of the people as expressed by their votes last November. In other words, he would have made enemies of the nearly 200 regular Republicans of the House and would have to depend for a successful administration on a coalition, uncertain of unity, comprising a handful of Republicans and all the Democratic Representatives, with none of the latter class pledged to support